A GREAT BATTLE FOUGHT

SANGUINARY CONFLICT AT MODDER RIVER ON TUESDAY.

LORD METHUEN ENCOUNTERS THE EN-TIRE BOER ARMY UNDER CRONJE.

thrown this morning on the nature of the fight st Modder River, told in Lord Methuen's brief

younded from the train affair near Colenso.

school of fighters, he has not displayed a fraction of the aggressiveness and disregard for tactics which Lord Methuen has shown. The only strategists whose talents have been conspicuously brought out in the campaign are Generals Hildyard and French, each identified with the Staff College. It cannot be doubted that Lord Methuen, if he reaches Kimberley without a reverse, will be the most popular soldier of the war. The critics may complain that he neglects the advantages of manœuvring and neither takes guns nor prisoners, but his bulldog method of fighting is English, is easily understood and is liked. He knows South Africa well, for he commanded Methuen's Horse in Bechuanaland, but he fights without refertages of the ground, attacking every time in front and marching forward the next day.

The full list of casualties at Belmont, posted at the War Office yesterday, was 297, making the total for the two battles 494. The list of the third battle is likely to be even larger, although no positions were carried by direct assault. The details published to-day by several journals losses of the naval brigade in the second They were exposed to a most destruc tive fire while charging the enemy's stronges position, and lost all their officers except two Naval discipline had not allowed the officers to rid themselves of their gold lace, and they were shining marks for the Boer riflemen.

SILENCE AS TO NATAL.

Silence was maintained at the War Office vesterday respecting Natal, and dispatches from The Hague and New-York announcing the fall as idle canards designed to break the effect of

BELL'S FEAT OF ARMS.

REBELS STRUCK ON A MOUNTAIN TOP OF THE ARMY. AND SCATTERED.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 30, 1899.—FOURTEEN PAGES.

INSURGENTS COMPLETE.

Manila, Nov. 29 (by courier from the moun ains to Bayambang, Province of Pangasinan).-The fight in which Colonel Bell defeated and scattered the rebel brigades of Generals Alejandrino and San Miguel took place on the summit of the mountains west of Mangatarem, forming the divide between the Dagupan valley and the ocean. Colonel J. Franklin Bell's regiment, the 36th Infantry, and Fowler's company of the left Mangatarem Monday morning, and rest, over bare and waterless ridges, along nartrails and through canyons. At daylight on November 28 the troops emerged from a timbered canyon upon the divide, running into the rebels' advance guard, who retreated to the main body before shooting. Colonel Bell, who was in advance with the scouts and one company, had the rebels in full rout before th main body of his troops arrived, fleeing down the mountain to the swamps between Manga tarem and Aguinas, leaving ten dead and many wounded, and abandoning two Nordenfeldts, one two-inch Krupp, one Maxim and one Hotchkiss. They were chased through the swamps and thoroughly dispersed. Colonel Bell captured all their artillery, supplies and clothing, many Mausers and Remingtons, some American of Ladysmith were discredited by the officials | Winchester and a thousand rounds of am-

HE MAY BE MADE SURGEON GENERAL

MANY HEAVY GUNS CAPTURED-ROUT OF THE THE APPOINTMENT SAID TO BE DECIDED UPON BY THE PRESIDENT-REPORTS

thority that the President has decided on the Sternberg as Surgeon General of the Army when the latter retires by operation of law in June of next year. It has been reported several times that General Wood would receive a brigadier eralship, and he has been urged for this by some of his friends in recognition of ward as Governor of that province. The Presirecognition on him, but it is well underod that the gift of a general's commission in the line would cause a good deal of feeling among the officers of the regular establishment many of whom are General Wood's seniors by many years. The same objection may hold to a urged by the friends of General Wood that he proved himself eminently capable in administrative work. It is said that when he was last in Washington the matter was talked over between him and the President, and that the was offered to and accepted by General Wood, although his preference was for a place in the line. This was at the time he refused a flattering offer from the street rallway syndicate here-a refusal hardly likely from a staff captain unless with some definite prospect of future preferment in view.

The Surgeon Generalship would place General Wood at the head of the medical staff of the Army at little over thirty-five years of age. making him the youngest officer ever holding this responsible post. It would leave him twenty-five years of active service if he so desired in a place carrying with it great prestige in the profession both at home and abroad

General Wood has taken the house No. 1.618 Rhode Island-ave., in this city, where he has with his family, and it is thought that this is another indication that he will make his permanent home here at no distant date.

WOOD'S RECOMMENDATIONS APPROVED.

last night, had a long conference with the Secretary of War to-day. Afterward Secretary Root announced that General Wood's recommendations for the removal of troops from Cuba had been approved, and that orders putting them into effect would be issued.

General Wood said that in his opinion all the rumors of impending trouble in Cuba were groundless, that there was no real prospect of a revolt, and that whatever friction and liscontent did exist among the Cubans was due to the recent talk of appointing a civil governor for the island. When asked about the report of his selection for this post said:

I do not know a thing about it. I have heard I do not know a thing about it. I have neard nothing of the plan for a civil governor except what I have seen in the papers. It has not been offered to me, and I have not been asked for any suggestions on the subject. Whatever discontent may have arisen among the Cubans on this subject grows, I think, from their misunderstanding of the meaning of the term civil what they understand. rnor. I rather take it that they understand o mean permanent American government the island. This is only speculation, howfor I heard nothing of these rumors in

I can speak of my own Department. There is no indication of trouble there. On the contrary, we have had turned in over nine thousand rifles. some of the natives have kept for the protection of their own homes in the outlying districts, I think you will account for all the arms in the

When asked if there was any possibility of an outbreak among the Rural Guards, General

No more than there is of an insurrection among the police force in Washington.

ALL QUIET IN CUBA.

Concerning his mission to Washington he said that it was merely for consultation about the

reduction of the American force in the island. "I have recommended a reduction of about 20 per cent of the force in my Department," said General Wood, "that is to say, the recall of the 15th Infantry and the removal of a squadron from each of the cavalry regiments. that this is perfectly feasible. When I say that Santiago is quiet, it is a pretty fair indication of the condition throughout the Island. Every revolution that has started there has started in Santiago Province, and in the last war 70 per cent of the troops were drawn from that prov-

Regarding the general conditions in his Department, General Wood said they were favorable, that the courts were being administered under as mild an American supervision as was onsistent with keeping them diligently at work and preventing delays in the administration of justice. The people were constantly reminded great storm of August 8. that in case of palpable maladministration through reversion to the old Spanish methods, they had always the right to appeal and have any matter thoroughly investigated. People were kept employed and the detailed reforms of the petty courts and the lower school system would come eventually through patient work and local education.

GUESTS OF HOLLAND'S QUEEN.

Hohenzollern, with the Emperor and Empress of Germany and their party on board, left here for Flushing at 7:50 a.m. The Hohenzollern was escorted by the German warship Hela and eight British torpedo boat destroyers, which went twenty miles out to sea with the German ships. Guards of or on board all the various British warships, which were covered with bunting, presented arms as the Hohenzollern steamed down the Medway As she passed the British battleship Sans Parell, the port admiral's flagship, a royal salute was fired, the band on board the battleship played the German national anthem and the band of the

Hohenzollern replied with the British anthem. The Particular Service Squadron took up the salute, and the roar of the cannonade was inces-sant, the shore artillery here firing a parting salute as the Hohenzollern, with Emperor William on her bridge, rounded Garrison Point.

Flushing, Nov. 29.-The yacht Hohenzollern, having on board the Emperor and Empress of Germany and their suite, arrived here to-day from Sheerness. Their Majestles were received at the landing stage by the Dutch Minister of Foreign Affairs, Dr. De Beaufort, and the German Minister and other notables. The party proceeded along overed way, decorated with plants and German and Dutch flags, to the Royal Pavilion at the sta-tion, where they were welcomed in a most cordial manner by Queen Wilhelmina and the Queen

manner by Queen Withelmina and the Queen Mother.

Queen Withelmina, leaning on the arm of the Emperor and followed by the Empress and Queen Mother, led the way to the brilliantly decorated Royal Pavilion, where tea was taken. Then the Emperor and Empress, after affectionate farewells, entered the train in waiting and departed.

ON A FIRM FOUNDATION AND SAFE. The through trains of the Pennsylvania Railroad o Pittsburg, Chicago, Cleveland, Toledo, Detroit, incinnati, Indianapolis and St. Louis. The best

REWARD FOR GEN. WOOD. MOLINEUX JURY COMPLETE. WRECK ON LACKAWANNA

TRIAL BEGINS MONDAY - PRISONER'S WIFE AND MOTHER IN COURT.

The jury which is to try Roland B. Molineux was mpleted late yesterday afternoon, and Recorder Goff immediately adjourned the court until Monday morning.

Mrs. Blanche Chesebrough Molineux and Mrs. E. L. Molineux, the wife and mother respectively of Roland B. Molineux, made their first appearance In the courtroom yesterday morning since the trial

mother he hurried into the inclosure, and, throwing one arm about his wife's neck, kissed her again and again. Mrs. Molineux was visibly affected by the Yesterday was the first anniversary of Chesebrough, and it was said that the attendance

Theodore Sandhop, a manufacturer of clinical and surgical glassware, was not sure whether or not he convict under circumstantial evidence. He would convict if the evidence was He had read of the case and had discussed it freely. In the examination of the talesthe first tilt of the day between Mr. Osborne and Weeks took place. A reprimand from the Recorder was recessary to restore harmony between

At one time Mr. Weeks said: "Now, you know, don't you, Mr. Sandhop, that

expert witnesses always give evidence that is paid "Sometimes they are paid." broke in Mr. Os-

"Well," replied Mr. Weeks, "an expert who

estifies without being paid generally gives ich testimony as is not worth being paid for. borne took the talesman in hand. He was accepted and sworn as a juror at 11:35 o'clock. He is juror No. 11, and was the seventh man examined sterday and the 447th since the trial began. Mr. Sandhop is about fifty years old, is married

social organizations.

Frederick B. Crane, employed in the correspond rederick B. Crane, employed in the corresponde department of the American Book Company,
living at No. 64 East Ninety-fourth-st., antred all questions to the apparent satisfaction
the prosecution, and Mr. Weeks examined him
the defence. Mr. Crane said he had read little
that the case, and had never talked with any one
to was well informed as to its merits, one way
the other. He belongs to no clubs or social oritzations other than a church society. He told
Weeks he had no prejudice against expert
filmony.

testimony.

Mr. Weeks, Mr. Battle and the defendant then held a conjulation lasting fully live minutes, during which time there was almost absolute silence in the big courtroom. At last Molineux was seen to smile and nod his head. Mr. Weeks rose and said:

"The defence has no peremptory challenge."

Mr. Crane was conducted to the jury box, where, at 4:38 ciples, he took the oath as a juror.

The defence has no peremptory challenge."
Mr. Crane was conducted to the jury box, where, t 4:58 o'clock, he took the oath as a juror.
To secure the twelve men it required twelve days f thresome and technical work on the part of the ounsel, and 504 talesmen were put on the stand, worn and questioned. Of these only fifteen could and the test. Three of these were excused by ecorder Goff after having taken the oath on account of the condition of their health. Frederick Crane, juror No. 12, was the sixty-fourth man camined yesterday.

examined yesterday.

Following the administering of the oath to Mr. Crane Recorder Goff turned to the jury and said:

"This Court has been informed that several of the jurors and the counsel for both the people and the defence, in view of the fact that to-morrow is Thanksgiving Day, desire that when an adjournment is taken this evening it be until Monday next, that they may properly enjoy their Thanksgiving, and that they may secure what I believe to be a much needed rest. I have considered the matter and am in favor of so adjourning. This will also give counsel in the case ample opportu-

ALEXANDER E. ORR ILL.

Transit Commission, is seriously ill at his home. No. 102 Remsen-st., Brooklyn, with a throat trouble. Visitors or intimate friends are not allowed to see him, as his physician has given strict orders that he must not talk. His allment makes it almost impossible for him to speak above a whisper, and the pain has weakened him. His friends last night said it was the most serious sickness Mr. Orr has ever had. He has heen confined to his room since Sunday. He passed a fairly comfortable day yesterday.

THE HEALTH OF PORTO RICO.

NOT A CASE OF SMALLPOX OR YELLOW FEVER ON THE ISLAND.

a single case of smallpox is at present unknown on this Island. Nine months ago a serious epidemic was threatened and the disease prevailed over the whole island. Since then eight hundred thousand cinations have been performed. It is possible to stamp out smallpox in Spanish-America tries. There has not been a single case of yellow fever all summer. Tropical dysentery prevails in the mountainous portions of the island, but it is altogether confined to the very poor, who have suffered greatly for suitable food and shelter since the

AMBASSADOR WHITE'S TROUBLES.

ANNOYANCES THAT LED TO A REPORT THAT HE WOULD RESIGN.

Berlin, Nov. 29.-Ambassador White, who is taking a short vacation in Italy, sent the following dispatch to The Associated Press this evening in reply to an inquiry regarding the report that he intended to resign on account of advanced age; "The report to which you allude is an entire

Some color had been given to the report by a recent unpleasant experience of Mr. White, calculated to embitter his stay here. His landlord is trying to sell the Ambassador's residence to the government of the Grand Duchy of Baden, which repudiates Mr. White's contention that the lease premises was for the Ambassador's term. Mr. White finally placed the matter in the hands of a lawyer. Before he left Berlin for his vacation he remarked that, if forced to leave the premises, he would resign, as he was unwilling to undergo again the heavy expense and trouble of fitting up a resi-

While the relations between the United States Embassy and the higher German officials leave nothing to be desired, several members of the Embassy have had reason to complain of the underling authorities. Thus it has just leaked out that Dr. authorities. Thus it has just leaked out that Dr. Fisk, Second Secretary of the Embassy, was arrested a month ago. He was simply an eye witness of the boisterous behavior of a number of American boys in a railroad car, but on arriving at the station he was taken to the nearest police functionary, who detained him an hour, although he asserted his position and offered documentary proof of it. It was only after the arrival of one of Dr. Fisk's friends from the official residence that the police released him. The next day, on a representation from the Embassy, the blundering officials apologized.

FRENCH IRON FOUNDERS DISTURBED. Paris, Nov. 29.-A deputation of the Iron Founders' Association, headed by Senator Cordelet, waited to-day on the Minister of Commerce, M. Millerand, with reference to the new Franco-American treaty. Attention was drawn to the effect American competition would have on the iron industry of France, which, it was claimed, even under the general tariff, was seriously handicapped. The Minister replied, promising to investigate carefully the claims of the iron founders.

NEW YORK TO CLEVELAND, II HOURS.

SIX PERSONS KILLED AND TWENTY-TWO INJURED.

REAR END COLLISION AT PATERSON BE

TWEEN THE BUFFALO EXPRESS AND THE PHILLIPSBURG AC-

COMMODATION.

Paterson, N. J., Nov. 29 (Special).-Six per sons were killed and about twenty-two injured road at the Van Winkle-st, crossing here this The list of the dead and injured fol-

DEAD.

CRAIG, Miller, New-York City ROB, Mrs. Mary, and two daughters, of Ithaca, N WELBROCK, Walter, Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y.

Unknown woman. INJURED.

ARONSON, Oscar, No. 316 Pennsylvania-ave., Scrant Penn.; not seriously injured. BARON, Louis, Dover, N. J.; face and body bruised and

FREEDMAN, Louis, No. 133 Pennsylvania ave., Scran Penn.; head bruised and cut. FURBUSH, W. H. No. 446 East One-hundred and seven-teenth-at. Manhattan; head slightly hurt; cut by

GORDON, J., No. 1,353 Fifth-ave., Manhattan; hur-about head.

HOWE, J. R., jr., No. 118 South Ninth-st., Brooklyn; hurt about body and head cut and bruised. MAXWELL, Daniel, Hackettstown, N. J.; right thigh !

M'DONALD, Mrs. Agnes, of Oxford, N. Y.; both less broken; face cut; seriously, but not fatally hurt. M'CORMACK, ---, resident of Michigan; slightly cut and injured; was able to proceed to New-York.

MOSKOWITZ, Max, No. 86 Cannon-st., Manha OSSEL, William C., No. 1,832 Boulevard, Chicago; les

The accident occurred at 7:54 p. m. A loca falo express, and it is alleged that it ran into

the flames and aid in the work of rescue. BOTH BOUND EAST.

track. The local passenger train was in the stathe local to move out, so it could run in on the other track. The express was already forty-five

The Phillipsburg train was running about on time and was following the express as fast as the express cleared a block. For some reason block going at full speed, it would appear, and when the engineer saw the lights of the express man leaped just before the crash.

The engine plunged into the rear car of the express, a Pullman day coach, and ploughed whole length. The impact of the engine against upon the car ahead, a similar Pullman coach.

when the crash came, and as the rear car's forward end arose it tore off the rear end of the top of the second car and then leaped into the air, and falling back crushed the other car. The forward end of the rear coach was within fifteen feet of the forward door of the coach

Before the wreckage was attacked there was the body of a man hanging half out of one of the rear windows on one side and a woman hanging from a window on the other side. Both were in rear seats in the rear car, and when the engine hit the car and tore through it their mashed and mangled bodies were pushed part

way through the windows. TAKING OUT THE INJURED.

The rescuers took men and women out of the wreckage in rapid order, and they were hurried necessary to chop away the wreckage about the injured in order to get them out. In some instances the rescuers had to resort to the slower

One man, who afterward proved to be not seriously hurt, was found standing on his head in a corner, held fast by the wreckage which had piled about him. When taken out it was

thought he was dead, but he revived, and was scious from the rush of blood to his brain. Lizzie Kane, of Binghamton, was found with her feet held fast between two heavy beams. The rest of her body was clear, but she lay there suffering agony while the men trying to

get her out dug through a heap of broken wood and iron and freed the upper beam. FIRE SOON PUT OUT. The engine of the Phillipsburg train was torn to pieces. Its upper works and pilot were torn

off, and the jacket of the boller was wrenched

(Continued on Ninth Page.)

THREE TOOTH REQUISITES, a good dentist, a good tooth brush, and Bensolyptus Antiseptic Tooth Powder. At all druggists.—Ac

AND TERRIFIC FIGHTING ENSUES. [BY CABLE TO THE TRIBUNE.] London, Nov. 30, 6 a. m .- No further light is

dispatch, and details are anxiously awaited. at Ladysmith has been enabled

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THE SCENE OF THE WAR IN SOUTH AFRICA.

Modder River, the siege of which will now be raised; Colesburg, at the south, where a large British force is being massed, and Ladysmith, Est-court and other places in Natal, toward the east, where interesting operations are in progress.

moving south. A balloon reports convoys daily Speaking at Leicester last night, Mr. Chamberlain said that no solution of the South Afriment entire which did not provide without a shadow of doubt for the supremacy of the British flag as the only guarantee for a settled peace and the only security for the just treatment of

CALLED A DRAWN BATTLE.

HOW LORD METHUEN'S DISPATCH WAS RECEIVED IN LONDON-AN AG-

GRESSIVE FIGHTER.

[BY CABLE TO THE TRIBUNE.] London, Nov. 30, 1 a. m .- Modder River is generally accepted in advance of its casualty list as the bloodiest battle of the South African campaign. Lord Methuen's own seriousness in explaining that there was no means of out-

flanking the enemy, that there was desperate fighting for ten hours and that it was one of the hardest and most trying battles in the annals of the British army, sobered every one who read his dispatch. The two armies were evidently of equal strength, General Cronje's entire force having been withdrawn from Kimberley to repel the relief column. But the conditions otherwise were unequal. The Boers were strongly intrenched on the higher bank of the river, and their marksmen were concealed in trenches and in a dense thicket. They also had two large guns, four Krupps and other artillery,

and the river was in front protecting them

against a bayonet charge. The pains taken by General Methuen to point out the difficulties of the situation, and the Strenuous exertions of the entire British force, which fought from dawn to dusk without food or water, disposed cautious military men to describe it as a drawn battle, with heavy losses in killed and wounded. Lord Methuen himself, while praising the conduct of all engaged, especially the batteries of artillery, did not claim a decisive victory, but only asserted that he compelled the enemy to quit his position. How this has been done by artillery and rifle firing alone, when only a small detachment had crossed the river, no military expert has attempted to ex-Pain. A South African describes the scene of the battle to me as a particularly favorable one for Boer tactics. He had crossed the river when it was a mere dribble, but again when it was broad and deep. The northern bank was much higher than the opposite one, and, unlike most African watercourses, there were trees and brushvood on each side. It was not a rocky country, but otherwise the Boers had chosen an admirable position for defence and made an excellent use of it. Throughout the campaign they have been able to choose battlegrounds after their own hearts except in the flat country

around Kinberley and Mafeking. METRUEN'S INDIAN TACTICS. Military nen comment upon the fact that while Lord Rethuen belongs to what is known as the "Wolstley gang" he has conducted the campaign on approved tactics of Indian warfare, striking the blow after another, wasting no time in stritegy or manœuvres, attacking always in front and pushing on with a rush. While General White was one of Lord Roberts's

The Celebrated Grueby Pottery in soft and rich greens. Theodore & Starr, Madison Square West, sole agent for New-lork.—Advt.

This proves that the Boers are now well over; the British victories on the western border. | the rebels' retreat, and were scattered along Two fresh battalions of infantry were dispatched to Durban from Cape Town, but there were no signs at either port that any disaster had occurred to British arms. The arrival of the Sarfrom Canada was the signal for an outburst of loyal enthusiasm at Cape Town. The Australian colonies and New-Zealand had also sent detachments to South Africa, but this was the largest and best equipped one. The authorities at the War Office are greatly impressed with the value of Colonial assistance and sympathy in the present war, and are discussing measures for developing the military resources of the self-

Showing Modder River, at the extreme west, where Lord Methuen defeated the Boer army under General Cronje; Kimberley, just north of

governing dependencies of the empire for future General Pole-Carew, who was reported by Lord Methuen as having effected the crossing of the Modder River under exceptionally difficult circumstances, is an old time Oxford athlete and son of a former Member of Parliament. He was one of Lord Roberts's men in India, serving in the Afghan campaign, and has won medals for bravery and brilliant exploits. His friends describe him as one of the most intrepid men in the army. He has been private secretary to Lord Lytton and Sir Hercules Robinson

of Connaught. LORD METHUEN'S REPORT. THE BRITISH COMMANDER'S BRIEF STORY

and is one of the personal friends of the Duke

OF TERRIBLE FIGHTING AT MODDER RIVER. London, Nov. 29.—The War Office has received

the following dispatch from General Buller: Cape Town, Nov. 28.-General Methuen reports:
"Modder River, Tuesday, Nov. 28.—Reconnottred at 5 a. m. enemy's position on River Modder
and found them strongly intrenched and concealed. No means of outflanking the river.
Full action commenced with artillery, mounted
infantry and cavalry at 5:30. Guard on right
and Ninth Brigade on left. Attacked position
in widely extended formation at 6:30, and, supported by the artillery, found itself in front of orted by the artillery, found itself in front of he whole Boer force, eight thousand strong,

The naval brigade rendered great assistance "After desperate, hard fighting, which lasted ten hours, our men, without water or food and in the burning sun, made the enemy quit his

General Pole-Carew was successful in

"General Pole-Carew was successful in get-ting a small party across the river, gallantly assisted by 300 sappers.
"I speak in terms of high praise of the con-duct of all who were engaged in one of the hardest and most trying fights in the annals of the British army. If I can mention one arm particularly it is the two batteries of artillery."

A special dispatch from Windsor says that General Methuen's dispatch to the Queen after the battle of Modder River says: The battle was the bloodlest of the century. The British shelled the enemy out of the trenches and then charged. The result was

CHEERFUL MESSAGE FROM LADYSMITH.

Ladysmith, Nov. 20 (By messenger to Mooi River).-All here are well and cheerful, The Boers are not shelling to-day, and we have no fear that they will attack the town. Our posttion we have made very strong with redoubts and breastworks, and we look forward confidently to the ultimate result.

London, Nov. 30.-"The Standard" publishes the following dispatch from Ladysmith, dated November 21: Last Saturday I had a whole sackful of my

Southern R'y for Florida, Alken, Augusta, New Orleans, Memphis, commercial and resort centres South and Southwest. Schedule page 13.—Advt.

empty handed, with the exception of a few The women and children in shacks of the camp had no time to escape. Colonel Ruscar, chief of the arsenal, and a

their trail for two miles, the enemy es

few other prisoners were taken. the regular trail from Mangatarem, but Colonel Bell approached from the opposite direction The rebels are estimated to have numbered 2,000 men, with some English, Japanese and

THE NAVY CAPTURES A TOWN. VIGAN OCCUPIED BY BLUEJACKETS AND

MARINES-AGUINALDO'S FLIGHT. Manila, Nov. 29 .- A dispatch from The Ass clated Press correspondent at Namacpacan, Province of Union, dated Sunday, November

The Oregon, the Samara and the Callao, with 160 blue jackets and marines from the Oregon, captured the port of Vigan, Province of South Ilocos, north of here, to-day. The Samara and the Callao ran close inshore, a few shots fired, and then the Samara, the Callao and the Oregon engaged in a sharp bombardment of Vigan. The firing from the shore ceased al-most immediately, and the sailors and marines with a field piece were landed.

It is reported that 1,700 insurgents, under Generals Tino and Pilar, were massed at Taguwait at Namacpacan for the rest of the reinforcements. The American artillery force was still at Namacpacan Sunday, but a move north was expected to take place Monday. Two companies of the 33d Volunteers are on their way north to reinforce the troops at Namacpacan. A later dispatch from Namacpacan says that when the bluejackets and marines landed at Vigan they found that the insurgents had fled. The Navy will hold the town until relieved by

the troops, which are on their way north. General Young, with three troops of the 3d GERMAN EMPEROR AND EMPRESS LEAVE ENG-Cavalry and a small detachment of Macabeebes, commanded by Lieutenants Hall, Quinlan and Blount, arrived at Namacpacan from San Fernando de Union on November 23. There they received news of Aguinaldo, from which it appears that he passed north, through Namacpacan on November 21 while General Young was waiting at San Fernando, twenty miles south. The rebel chief is now thought to be hiding in Abra Province. When Aguinaldo passed through Namacpacan all his talk was in favor of continuing the war.

It is supposed that the insurgent garrison at Bayombong, Province of Nueva Viscaya, numbering from 300 to 500 men, has surrendered to General Lawton, who started for that point with the 34th Infantry. Captain Nichols, who commands a detachment of the 23d Infantry at Zamboanga, island of

Mindanao, has inaugurated a provisional government there. The insurgents have surrendered to him four cannon and two hundred rifles. Officers from the steamer Manauense, which arrived here Tuesday from San Francisco, after a terrible voyage, bringing three companies of the 31st Infantry, say she was chartered for the Philippine service, and not as an ocean trans-

Continued on third page.

A FLYING OFFICE.

The Pennsylvania Limited. Stenographer and typewriter free; stock reports received by wire. Every convenience; every luxury. The Pennsylvania Ratiroad's best passenger train. Leaves New-York every morning for the West. See time table—Advi. Bables' Paradise--Rockwood's photographs of chil-dren beat the world-Broadway and 6th St.-Advt. roadbed in America.-Advt.

By the New-York Central's Lake Shore Limited. 5:30 p. m., New York; 7:45 a. m., Cleveland. Every day in the year. No excess fare.—Advt.